

74-1945

Southern Research Institute

Seeking \$2,500,000 Fund

Research date.

The institute was established here in October, 1941, as a non-profit organization. Its present policy is to conduct studies on assignment from private industries.

Lazier said that many projects are now on the waiting list because of limited institute facilities.

Thomas W. Martin, chairman of the board of the organization, pointed out today that interest is being evidenced throughout the nation in the manufacturing potentialities of the south.

Alabama Press

SOUTHERN RESEARCH PROGRAM

If ever the Southern Research Institute is to be needed by the South, it will be needed during the next few years.

Backed by Alabama's enlightened, progressive industrialists and leaders in commerce, banking and public utility fields, the Southern Research Institute is seeking \$2,500,000 for an expansion program.

The South is rich in raw materials of all kinds and has other potential fortunes in industrial waste materials that research might put to commercial use. Although nearly all great research institutions have been subsidized, most of them have paid for themselves many times over in exploring new fields for private enterprise.

A new use for sweet potatoes or cotton, or for slag or other industrial by-products, might repay many times over the \$2,500,000 now being sought by the Southern Research Institute. New industries can come to the South through research findings. Southern farmers, Southern manufacturers and Southern distributors can profit greatly by discoveries of the Research Institute scientists.

Southerners must learn to use the facilities of the Research Institute at Birmingham, for there is not a manufacturer in Alabama who has not some problem or some potential new field which the institute might be able to help solve or open the door.—Gadsden Times.

RESEARCH FINDINGS OF HOUSTON NEGRO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The emancipation of the Negro in 1865 freed 3½ million Negroes. From this vast number seeking for places to live and make a living, we find that a great number drifted into Houston. Many had been brought here as slaves by their masters from the time that Houston was first settled to emancipation.

It was a big job for these men of freedom to adjust themselves, but find that they put forth every effort possible to improve themselves morally, religiously, educationally, socially and financially.

By 1880 the Negro population Houston had increased greatly and this marked the beginning of race separation. The Negro churches

served as the chief education centers before and after emancipation.

The first Negro schools were established in 1867 at Antioch and Mount Zion Baptist churches, and Trinity Methodist Episcopal church. The faculties were white because there was no one eligible of teaching, but everybody put forth efforts to learn. The first real school was established in 1872 and named Gregory Institute, by 1874 the white teachers were replaced by colored teachers, with a white principal. All students had to pay a tuition of \$2.50.

In 1876 the Negro schools became a part of the Houston Public schools system. With the Negro population increasing, working conditions growing better and Negroes beginning to buy homes, the schools began to grow; there were schools built in every ward. By 1889 the schools had an enrollment of 1,218, by 1902, 2,446. Seven Elementary schools, one High School, which was called the Colored High School.

By 1905 industries began to develop so fast in Houston, until it was not hard for any one to make a livelihood. We find this time, many Negroes doing different type of work, building homes, establishing businesses of their own, teaching, blacksmith, and even one or two doctors. The school system began to grow by leaps and bounds even a night school was established by 1911. By 1921 there were 17 schools.

From 1920 to 1934 the school population had increased to 14,646. Two more High schools were built; Jack Yates, 1926, which was named for Rev. Jack Yates, one of

in the North American Plant and 31,600 in other plants. It is also estimated that these workers earn \$30,000 per day.

The present population of Houston is 106,000 Negroes, 30 per cent of this number own their homes. There are 17,000 school children 3 AA High schools, 28 elementary and junior high schools, 1 college for Negroes, more than 350 teachers. There are five weekly newspapers, one county agriculture agent, one county demonstration agent, more than 250 postal employees, and 412 well established businesses, 18 dentists, 22 physicians, and around 240 churches.

In Research Post

Announcement was made today of the addition of two more researchers to the staff of Southern Research Institute.

Leonard L. Bennett, Jr., a native of Savannah, Ga., comes to the Institute from the University of Georgia, where last year he was an instructor in general and organic chemistry. Mr. Bennett attended Armstrong Junior College at Savannah and later went to Vanderbilt University, receiving in 1943 the degree of Master of Science in chemistry.

The other new research worker is Miss Nella Deane Chandler, a native of Birmingham, who graduated from Alabama College, Montevallo, in 1943, with the degree of Bachelor of Science in chemistry and mathematics. Prior to coming with the Institute, Miss Chandler was employed by T. C. I. at Fairfield and by Alabama Power Company. Dr. Lazier announced that the director's office is being moved this week from 600 North 18th Street to the Institute's newly-equipped laboratory at 917 South 20th Street. Mrs. Allie M. Black, formerly with the Alabama Power Company, will become secretary to Dr. Lazier.

Research Institute

Plans To Expand

The Montgomery Advertiser
\$2,500,000 Campaign Is
Montgomery, Alabama
9-21-45

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Sept. 21.—(P)—A campaign to raise \$2,500,000 in the next 90 days to finance a program for development and expansion of the facilities of the Southern Research Institute was approved by the board of trustees here today.

Plans outlined at the meeting call for a new laboratory to be built in progressive units as warranted by the growth of business with adequate technical apparatus to accommodate 200 scientists. Funds not used for that purpose would be held as a reserve to lend stability to operations, to finance fundamental research, especially in the field of southern raw materials, and to purchase additional equipment as needed.

Dr. Wilbur O. Lazier, director of the institute, now is assisted by a staff of some 20 scientists. At today's conference he reported gratifying results in research to

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., March 23.—(P)—A southwide campaign to raise at least \$2,500,000 for the Southern Research Institute was approved by the board of trustees today. In addition to this action, the organization announced the addition of a staff member, Dr. Albert Mattocks, of Baltimore.

The board also decided to appoint an advisory committee consisting of not more than 100 business and industrial leaders from the southern states to counsel the institute.

The money raised through the drive would be used for the expansion of facilities and services of the institute. The first establishment of its kind in the South, the institute will undertake research activities for industry on a fee basis.

Plans for use of the two and a half millions envisage the eventual construction of additions to the present research laboratory and a broader program of research in chemical, physical, mechanical and related fields with a view to development of southern resources.

Dr. W. A. Lazier, director of the institute, said the organization's headquarters, located on Birmingham's southside, was about ready for occupancy. He reported that one shipment of laboratory equipment had arrived and another was en route.

Dr. Mattocks, whose affiliation with the institute was made public by Dr. Lazier, is a native of Wilmington, N. C. He holds the B.S. degree from the University of North Carolina and a Ph.D. from the University of Maryland. He is vacating a position on the faculty of the latter to join Dr. Lazier's staff, and his work here will be in the field of synthetic drugs.

Thomas W. Martin, chairman of the board of the institute, proposed the expansion which the fund-raising drive is designed to bring about.

"The gratifying reception that has been accorded the Southern Research Institute," he declared, "the many sponsored projects which have already been submitted to it, and the brightening prospects for the war's end, point to the imminent need for much broader research facilities for the South. We must maintain our program of service to war industries, and be prepared to supply technological facilities to southern industry in the postwar period."

Montevallo Alumna
Montgomery Advertiser

Chicago, Ill.

Are You Haptical?

Times magazine

All humanity may be divided into three groups: 1) hapticals, 2) visuals, and 3) in-betweeners. So says Professor Viktor Lowenfeld, an eminent Viennese psychologist now at Hampton Institute in Virginia, who in 1939 deeply impressed artists with a book offering a new theory about *The Nature of Creative Activity*. Professor Lowenfeld explains that visuals are people who think of objects primarily in terms of what they see; hapticals, in terms of the sense of touch and kinesthetic (muscular) sensations.

3-12-45

The professor made this discovery while studying the drawings and sculptures of blind children. Most of them, he noticed, exaggerated the size of the hands (*see cut*) and emphasized straining muscles. But Lowenfeld found that this haptic* quality was not confined to blind people, and that not all blind people had it. He concluded that hapticals and visuals are born, not made.

A visual feels lost in the dark, has difficulty recognizing objects by sense of touch, but excels in visualizing details. A haptical, though no less imaginative than a visual, tends to think in more abstract terms, is better at mechanical jobs, has an acute sense of the bodily results of his behavior (e.g., a haptical pilot is more sensitive to turns in flight).

3-12-45

Because he believes it very important in choosing an occupation, Professor Lowenfeld has developed a test (which the U.S. Air Forces is using) to help you find out whether you are haptical or visual. Items: when asked to draw a chess board,

* From the Greek *haptikos*—meaning able to lay hold of.

on a table, hapticals draw a player's view of the board and table top, visuals draw the whole thing in perspective, showing the table's legs. In a word association test, to the word "climbing" visuals are apt to respond: "mountain"; hapticals: "hard." Asked to think of the number of floors in a familiar building, visuals picture it from the outside, hapticals mentally climb its stairs.

3-12-45

Summing up his findings in the *American Journal of Psychology*, Lowenfeld reports on the basis of 1,128 tests that one person in four is a haptical, two are visuals, the other is in-between.

NEGRO WORKERS HELP CREATE ATOM BOMBS

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug.

13—(Special)—A large number of Negroes were included among the 179,000 workers recruited by the War Manpower Commission from all over the country for the super-secret atomic bomb project, WMC revealed this week.

Because of the extreme secrecy, WMC officials said, the recruiting job was one of the most difficult undertaken by WMC and recruiting is continuing.

Unlike most such programs, which originate on the local level and are routed through state and regional offices to Washington, the request for workers for the super-bomb project was placed directly before WMC by the Army in Washington, according to the Recruiting and Transportation Section of the WMC.

Workers recruited for the project were unaware of the nature of the job even after they had been employed some months, and USES officials recruiting workers were told merely to refer them to a "highly secret project."

Of the 179,000 workers recruited, approximately 20,000 were for the Ford project, approximately 90,000 for the Clinton project and approximately 9,000 for all the other parts of the Manhattan District activity as it was referred to by the Army.

New York (N.Y.)
Our Scientists
Amsterdam News
Helped Develop

The Atomic Bomb

N.Y. Amsterdam
Edward Russell, Moddie
Taylor, Harold Delaney,
Others Aided The Project

CHICAGO, (AP)—America's leading Negro scientists, among them a young wizard of mathematics helped construct the deadly atom bomb.

That information came last week from officials of the University of Chicago here, where scientific work on the atom bomb has been directed by Dr. A. H. Compton, the nation's foremost atom expert, for the past two years. The result of the findings here is said to have made possible the construction of atom bomb plants at Oak Ridge, Tenn.,

and Richland Village, Wash.

Among the local artists listed on the projects were Edward A. Russell, Moddie Taylor, Harold Delaney, Benjamin Scott, J. Ernest Wilkins and Jasper Jefferies.

The youngest of the group, probably was Dr. J. Ernest Wilkins, a wizard of mathematics who astounded the world two years ago when he received his Ph. D. degree at 19. The government brought the youthful mathematician here from Tuskegee, where he had been teaching mathematics to cadets, to devote full time to the atom bomb project.

Military security will not permit detailing the nature of work Negro scientists have done on the atom bomb here or at the plant in Oak Ridge, Tenn., University of Chicago officials said, but added that many Negroes had been recruited throughout the country to work on the secret two-billion-dollar atom bomb projects.

Two Named to The Afro American Research Posts

Baltimore, Maryland
WASHINGTON

Appointment of Miss Lela Yvonne Smalley and Mrs. Ella W. Griffin as research analysts in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture became effective last week.

Miss Smalley, who majored in psychology at Howard University, formerly worked for the Committee on Fair Employment Practice.

Boston U. Student

Mrs. Griffin, a graduate of Framingham State Teachers College, who has done graduate work at Boston University, was transferred from the War Food Administration to her position in BAE. In the War Food Administration, Mrs. Griffin served as a recreation counselor in the farm labor camp program. Before entering government, Mrs. Griffin taught at Bethune Cookman College and Fisk University, and was a Jeanes supervisor of schools in Florida.

Analyze Interviews

In their new position, Mrs. Griffin and Miss Smalley will make preliminary analyses of interview material received from rural and urban areas for the purpose of

determining attitudes and points of view on programs and policies of the department, and other government agencies.



The People Voice
Scientist, Mae Belle Pullins
of Kearney, NJ, head of the
Testing Bureau at Hampton,
who has devised a standardized
test measuring general knowl-
edge of Negro achievement
which has just been published
by the California Testing Bu-
reau—(Cheyne foto). 10-20-45
ATLANTA—Negro Survey

The results of an analytical investigation into businesses owned and operated by Negroes, and business education offerings in twenty Negro colleges will serve as the basis for the curricula planning in Atlanta University's proposed Graduate School of Business Administration. The investigation, covering a period of twenty months, was made possible by a grant from the General Education Board. It covered 3,866 businesses owned and operated by Negroes in twelve large Southern cities. 11-25-45

International Public Opinion-The National Daily and Inter-racial Kingston Jamaica 10-5-45

By W. A. DOMINGO

COOKS OR BOOKS?

It has been said facetiously that modern man can live without many things, including books, but that he cannot live without cooks. For my part, I can dispense with a lot of the amenities of civilization, including cooks, but I must have books. The Lord alone knows how I would manage without reading material. No doubt it is He, knowing my need, Who has seen to it that I am kept fairly well supplied with foreign periodicals.

Thanks to Providence I can't complain these days, for I am literally surfeited with magazines and newspapers from abroad. Two weeks ago I received about fifteen bundles from a friend in England; this week I had a sizable load from New York, so there is little danger of my suffering from intellectual starvation.

I have written the foregone as a way of expressing my gratitude to my suppliers and to bring out a point which I have just gleaned from some of the periodicals sent to me from foreign lands.

All of us were affected when we learnt that the mighty atom had at last been mastered by man. Our

thoughts naturally turned in many directions. We wondered whether the atom would become the instrument of man's ultimate undoing—whether it would become a Frankenstein, or would become his obedient servant. 10-5-45

INTERNATIONAL RE- SEARCH

What impressed me most was the fact that this (perhaps the greatest intellectual achievement of man) was a joint effort. Researches had been conducted in many countries although the culminating result, the atomic bomb, was produced by thousands of workers in the United States.

In a previous article I referred to the official statement that among the scientists who worked on the bomb in Canada were a Barbadian and a Trinidadian. As yet I have no information regarding their race. Now come American newspapers with the information that among the scientists who were engaged on the "Manhattan Project" (the name given to the co-ordinated researches which led to the manufacture of the atomic bomb) were several Negroes. In every other report on the production of the bomb I had previously read including the story in "Time" news-magazine, re-

Science

ferences were made to the number of coloured workers engaged on the project, but there was not the slightest suggestion in any of them that Negroes had done any of the severely exacting in-

tellectual work that helped to make the bomb a reality. **KNOWLEDGE WAS MOBILIZED**

It is now definitely known that at Columbia University in New York City and the University of Chicago teams of Negro scientists were commandeered by the U.S. Government and employed to prosecute some phases of nuclear research. Nobody outside of high officials knows the precise nature of the abstruse problems these scientists were set to solve. It should suffice for us to know that they individually received letters of commendation from Under Secretary of State Patterson for the work they did.

At Columbia University the researches, chemical, physical and mathematical, were under the direction of Dr. John R. Dunning, of the University, and Dr. Enrico Fermi, the Italian Nobel prize-winner. In immediate charge of particular tasks was a leading Negro scientist, Dr. William J. Knox. Collaborating with him were several brilliant scientists several of them of the coloured race. 10-5-45

Dr. Knox is a chemist and a newspaper said this of him: "Dr. Knox, whose contribution to the gigantic task impressed all his colleagues, is a senior research member of the National De-

fense Research Committee and a Doctor of Philosophy from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, America's No. 1 school of the kind."

"A MATHEMATICAL WIZARD"

The Negro scientists who investigated the complex problems of atomic fission at the University of Chicago were mostly young men. According to a writer, "Some of these men are barely out of college, yet the government in its desperate race to beat the Nazis scientists, recognized and made full use of their knowledge and skill."

Included in the group was Dr. J. Ernest Wilkins who is only 21 years old. When he was 19 he gained national publicity as the youngest student ever to receive the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Chicago. Dr. Wilkins is heralded as "a mathematical wizard."

It is obvious then that the conquest of the atom was not only international, politically speaking, but it was inter-racial, for among the scientists who laboured to make the momentous undertaking a success were men of various branches of the Caucasian race, Semites (Jews) and Negroes.

It was Hitler who wrote in his *Mein Kampf* that it was a crime against nature to educate coloured people. If he is alive and learns the truth he will most likely gnash his teeth and pull his hair when he discovers that among those who brought

about the downfall of his Japanese ally by achieving one of the greatest intellectual feats ever essayed by man, were scientists of the two races he affected to despise most — Jews and Negroes.

Science And The War Effort

Editors Note: The following article was written by Dr. Kelso B. Morris. Dr. Morris is head of the chemistry department at Wiley college. He holds the M. S. from Oberlin, 1937, and the Ph.D. from the same school, 1940. He holds mem-



DR. KELSO B. MORRIS

bership in the following: American Chemical society, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Sigma Xi, Beta Kappa Chi, and the Texas Academy of Science.

The three most significant contributions of science to the war effort are unquestionably "jet-propulsion," "radar," and the "atomic bomb." Each is definitely the brain-child of the physicist but the chemist is deserving of some credit in the development of these three agents of modern warfare. A purely scientific interpretation of these inventions is intriguing to the scientist but has little or no meaning to the average man on the street. The present article offers simple analogies that should give the average reader a clearer understanding of these tools of war.

The dreams of the cartoonist which find expression in his comic-strip characterization of Flash Gordon as the hero, are not as fantastic as they may seem to some readers. Many of that artist's ideas of the past few years have suggested possible jet-propulsion to effect high speeds for vehicles, use of electronic beams in connection with detecting

devices, and man-created explosions. If a rubber ball is thrown against a brick wall with sufficient speed, the rebound brings it back to the thrower. The farther the wall is from the person throwing the ball, the longer time required for the ball to make the return trip if the throwing speed has been kept the same. In other words, if one knows the speed of the ball and the distance of the wall, it is simple to calculate the time required for the ball to make the round-trip. Conversely, if the speed and time are known, the distance can be computed. The factors involved are velocity, distance, and time. It is obvious that a knowledge of any two of these factors makes possible the calculation of the third factor. In radar, a beam of invisible particles called electrons and which are capable of speeds of the magnitude of light, is sent out into space. When the electrons strike a plane, they rebound and return to the detecting device. This is just the reverse of the functioning of an altimeter where the waves are directed to the orifice at the rear of the plane, reflected back to the receiving device with very high velocity. Burning of the fuel is, of course, responsible for the production of the gases. The round-trip are known factors and the operator is able to compute the distance of the plane or other likely target from the radar equipment. Position of the target and its speed can also be determined from previously-compiled data tables.

Jet-Propulsion

Rocket ships and jet-propelled craft are similar in that neither has the conventional propeller. Their ability to fly through space is dependent upon the escape through an orifice at the rear of the plane, of extremely hot gases which move with very high velocity. Burning of the fuel is, of course, responsible for the production of the gases. The round-trip are known factors and the operator is able to compute the distance of the plane or other likely target from the radar equipment. Position of the target and its speed can also be determined from previously-compiled data tables.

The Atomic Bomb

Radium is a naturally-occurring substance and consists of invisible building blocks which are called atoms. These atoms of radium are constantly and spontaneously bursting or disintegrating but not with explosive violence. In fact, about 1,760 years are required for one-half of a sample of radium to disappear. It is incorrect, however, for one to think that all of it would disappear in twice that period of time. Scientists call the phenomenon "radioactivity." In 1919, the late Sir Ernest Rutherford, an English chemist and physicist, was one of the first to carry out atom-smashing experiments. Irene Curie-Joliot and her husband were recipients of a Nobel prize in 1934 for their scholarly work in producing atom-smashing, another substance which burst spontaneously. This is termed artificial or induced radioactivity because it represents an engineering achievement of man.

Radar

Radar is a system and is an American abbreviation of "Radio-Detection-and-Ranging." Britishers call their system the radiolocator. Basic research in radar had its beginning about ten years ago in work conducted by RCA and the Signal Corps.

If one strikes a pane of glass with

a rock from a sling-shot, the glass breaks. If a piece of the broken glass were to begin breaking up afterwards of its own accord, that would be analogous to artificial or induced radioactivity. The clyotron is the scientist's sling-shot but instead of using rocks in it, he uses invisible particles or bullets to hit or bombard the invisible atoms of a substance. In the collision that results, the atom is smashed and a new particle may be produced that possesses so much energy that it explodes spontaneously. A particular atom of an element Uranium-235 (or simply U-235 to indicate its weight) was observed five years ago to be radioactive and that its atoms, as a consequence of splitting or fission, were bursting with explosive violence. Hahn and Meitner of Germany and Nier, a young physicist at the University of Minnesota were the first to experiment with U-235. This substance appears to be the explosive charge in the atomic bomb. It will probably be several years before the government reveals the exact details of the military operations involving use of this explosive giant.

In an explosive force of a magnitude as enormous as that of the atomic bomb, there is the normal debris which results in the vicinity of more common explosions. The surrounding air, however, is "piled up" to so great an extent that it acts as a tightly compressed spring. In uncoiling or unspilling, it simply hurls objects violently to the ground and through the air.

The atomic bomb will have its power harnessed effectively in the future by the scientist. Alfred Nobel, creator of the Nobel prizes, invented dynamite as the first harness for nitroglycerine and the same sort of progress can be expected in the future with respect to atomic energy. It is an overstatement to say that the atomic bomb will never be dethroned as the new king of the explosives. Infinitely more terrible agents of destruction can be expected in future wars that will cease only with complete destruction of the universe. As we view the end of World War II, let us find comfort in the thought that from jet-propulsion, radar, and atomic energy, there will be the realization of wonderful peacetime values from a magnificently courageous war technology.

Chemist Addresses Food Technologists

CHICAGO. — (ANP) — Dr. Lloyd A. Hall, outstanding chemist, was the speaker at the November meeting of Chicago section, Institute of Food Technologists at Huyler's restaurant.

Before a large audience, he discussed "Hydrolyzed Proteins," a subject of vast importance at the present time to the food industry and the medical profession. The lecture was illustrated with slides of data accumulated during the last three years of research on proteins and amino acids by Dr. Hall and his co-workers.

On Nov. 27, Dr. Hall was a lecturer at Brooklyn Polytechnic institute, New York, before the students and faculty of the department of chemistry, on the subject, "The Function of the Chemist in the Food Industries." Dr. Raymond Kirk, dean of the graduate school and head of the department of chemistry at Brooklyn Polytechnic is an old friend of Dr. Hall's dating from an acquaintance begun during World War I.

New Vistas Opened For Dixie

The Birmingham News
BY HENRY LESESNE
ATLANTA, Sept. 8—(AP)—Research and experiment are opening new vistas for southern agriculture and industry. From college, governmental or private laboratories come reports of discoveries contributing to the future shape of things.

In the textile industry, center in the South, the latest find is a little known plant called Ramie.

The monthly review of the Atlanta Federal Reserve Bank says it may revolutionize the textile industry and become a permanent part of the South's economy.

Ramie is the strongest of all known fiber-producing plants. Its tensile strength is eight times that of cotton, and fabrics made of it wear indefinitely. It is now being cultivated on a small scale in Florida.

For the tobacco industry, Duke University has found that parts of Virginia and the Carolinas are suitable for production of Turkish tobacco. (Normally 50,000,000 to 70,000,000 pounds of Turkish tobacco are imported annually for blending purposes.)

Previous efforts to cultivate Turkish tobacco in this country failed. For decades, until the Duke experiments, it was thought to be impossible.

CONSIDER, TOO, PEANUTS, an exclusively Southern crop now worth \$200,000,000 a year. Every-

one is familiar with the work of the late Negro scientist, George Washington Carver, in this field. The peanut industry is spending more than \$300,000 a year in additional research and promotion.

Cotton—still the king of Dixie crops—has an uncertain future. It faces postwar competition from synthetic fibers, paper and jute and foreign growers.

So for scientific research, sales promotion, improvements in production and processing and recovery of export markets, the National Cotton Council is planning to spend \$2,000,000.

Many advances already have come out of cotton and peanut research. A textile fiber has been produced from peanut protein. Sweet potato experiments resulted in the erection of a multi-million dollar starch plant at Clewiston, Fla. It will have a daily capacity of about 240,000 pounds of finished starch.

Just before the war, four regional research laboratories, under the Department of Agriculture, were built. The Southern laboratory is at New Orleans. Naturally, research has been directly tied up with the war effort, but discoveries and improvements have been numerous and amazing.

SOUTHERN BUSINESS MEN AND industrialists have their own research organization—the Southern

Research Institute at Birmingham, Ala. Its aim is to promote economic development of the South through application of scientific research.

Southern forests hold a fourth of the nation's saw timber supply. Turpentine comes from the pine belt. Besides its thousands of sawmills, the South now has about 50 great pulp mills, most of them built in the last two decades. More recently, wood conversion is opening up new fields.

Sugar—the kind you put in your coffee—a feeding yeast with a high protein content and ethyl alcohol are just a few of the many products which can be extracted from sawdust.

The petroleum industry is a newcomer to the Southeast. Mississippi, Florida and Alabama are now oil producing states. Elsewhere in the Southeast drillings are under way—in states never before considered as possible oil producing areas.

Many smaller, industries are springing up that you never heard of before. For instance, seaweed farming. Seaweed is a source of agar, indispensable in this plastic age. It's used even in drugs and sausage casings, and incidentally, was a Japanese monopoly, more or less, before the war.

REPORT ON THE SOUTH

Research Labs Opening Vast New Vista for Dixie

The Atlanta Constitution
By HENRY LESESNE
ATLANTA, Sept. 9—(AP)—

Research and experiment are opening new vistas for southern agriculture and industry. From college, governmental or private laboratories come reports of discoveries contributing to the future shape of things.

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Consider, too, peanuts, an exclusively southern crop now worth

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HELPED CONQUER POWER OF ATOM

8-18-25

Dr. William J. Knox
Headed Group at
Columbia University

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER
(New York Bureau)

NEW YORK—A small group of Negro scientists, working secretly at Columbia University and supervised by Dr. William J. Knox, distinguished chemist, born in New Bedford, Mass., and living at 270 Convent Avenue, this city, played a significant part in conquering the atom and thus doing the initial work that made the Japanese-conquering atomic bomb possible.

Under the general direction of Dr. John R. Dunning, assistant professor of the Physics Department, and Dr. Enrico Fermi, Nobel Prize winner, of Italy, in the so-called "Manhattan Project," these able colored men worked side by side in perfect scientific comradeship with white scientists to produce the greatest feat in history. Night and day for the past three years these men buried themselves in their work, close-lipped and secretive on Government order, straining to wrest from Mother Nature her choicest secret before German scientists succeeded in doing so.

HIGHLY RATED IN CHEMISTRY

Dr. Knox, whose contribution to the gigantic task impressed all of his colleagues, is a senior research member of the National Defense Research Committee, a Bachelor of Science in chemistry from Harvard University, a Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, America's No. 1 school of its kind. Prior to his assignment to the "Manhattan Project" in December, 1942, he had taught chemistry at Johnson C. Smith, Howard, and Atlanta Universities, and at A. and T., and Talladega Colleges.

A quiet, studious brown man, who works far into the night on knotty scientific problems, emptying pipeful after pipeful of tobacco, he is most highly rated in his field. With his wife, the daughter of W. A. Jordan of the Southern Aid Society of Virginia, Inc., and their little daughter Sondra, they live quietly in a spacious top-floor apartment of one of New York's finest apartment houses, hard by the College of the City of New York.

WORKED IN CANADA

One of the chief aides of Dr. Knox was modest, unassuming Sidney Thompson, born in Ann Arbor, Mich., but taken by his parents to Toronto, Canada, at an early age. He has an A. B. and an M. A. in chemistry from the University of Toronto, has worked in industrial and mining engineering in northern Ontario, and done geologic sur-

At War With Japan

WASHINGTON—As the war with Japan draws to its close, Ethiopia, Haiti and Liberia, the three great colored nations of the world, are listed among the 48 nations that have declared war against Japan. The list also includes the Dominican Republic and the nations of South and Central America.

Returning to this country in 1939, he taught at Samuel Huston College, later inspected explosives for the War Department, and was assistant to the manager of a war production plant.

Another of Dr. Knox's close associates on "Manhattan Project" was George W. Reed, a Howard University graduate, who majored in chemistry and holds an A. B. and M. A. from that school. This was his first post since graduation. He lives in Brooklyn.

LIST OTHER AIDES

With these men worked Sherman Carter, a Lincoln University (Pa.) graduate with a major in biology and chemistry, who has pursued work toward his Master's degree in chemistry and taken some engineering courses at the College of the City of New York. He also has studied and worked in Columbia's Teachers College. He is a Harlem resident.

There was also Robert J. Omohundro, a native of Norfolk, Va., a mathematics and physics major at Howard University, and former radio tester with the Western Electric Company; Lloyd Quarterman, a St. Augustine College graduate who majored in chemistry at the College of the City of New York; and Clarence Turner, who did graduate work at Columbia University before going to work on the riddle of the atom.

These scientists expressed themselves as being supremely happy to have been part of the skilled technical staff that conquered the atom and made possible the production of the devastating bomb which marked the end of the Japanese resistance. It was laughingly commented by some of them that the work was so secret that many labored shoulder to shoulder without knowing for a long time what the other fellow was doing.

PATTERSON LAUDS SUCCESSFUL WORKERS

From Robert Patterson, Under-Secretary of War, came the following commendation on Aug. 8, to all the scientists who labored on the "Manhattan Project": "The atomic bomb which you

helped to develop is the most devastating military weapon that any country has ever been able to turn out against its enemy. It is necessary, however, to continue to retain your high devotion to your patriotic duty. All of these men feel that the war has given the Negro scientist better opportunity to enter indus-

The Pittsburgh Courier
Young Dr. Wilkins
Among Chicago U.
Laboratory Heroes
Pittsburgh Courier
 8-18-45
 By TED COLEMAN
 (Chicago Bureau)

CHICAGO — Cloaked in tensest secrecy, several youthful Negro scientists have worked here in Chicago for months on the world's greatest secret . . . the atomic bomb. Today they are basking in the sunlight of honor after receiving letters of congratulation and praise from government officials for the part their brains have played in making possible this latest discovery which may change the course of the whole world. Some of these men are barely out of college, yet the government, in its desperate race to beat the Nazi scientists, recognized and made full use of their knowledge and skill.

Typical of these laboratory heroes is Dr. Ernest J. Wilkins of 6717 Evans Avenue in Chicago. Dr. Wilkins, who is only 21 years old, received widespread publicity when he was awarded his Ph.D. from the University of Chicago at the age of 19, the youngest student ever to receive such a degree from that school. He has a reputation as a mathematical wizard and his mother, Mrs. Ernest J. Wilkins Sr., says that he probably acquired his keen sense of mathematics from his father, a Chicago attorney, who himself made quite a record in the same subject while at the University of Illinois.

ANOTHER PH.D.

Dr. Moddie Taylor, 5337 Wabash Avenue, is another of the scientists whose talents contributed to the discovery. Dr. Taylor received his B.S. degree from Lincoln University, Jefferson, Mo., where he majored in chemistry. He continued his work in chemistry at the University of Chicago where he took both his M.A. and Ph.D. degrees.

In the interim between his graduation and his entrance into the field of research on the atomic bomb, Dr. Taylor taught at his alma mater, Lincoln. A member of the honorary society of scientists, Sigma Xi, he has been on leave of absence from his teaching post during his association with the war-time scientists for two years. He says he expects to return to his old job now that the terrible goal of the bomb has been achieved. Both Dr. Taylor and Dr. Wilkins are Phi Beta Kappa men.

TAUGHT ELECTRONICS

Jasper Jeffries, 6332 Eberhart Avenue, is a graduate of West Virginia State College, with a Master's degree from the University of Chicago. Majoring in physics and delving into chemistry as a sideline, he spent some time teaching chemistry at Winston-Salem, N. C., and Gary, Ind. He has been at the University of Chicago since the outbreak of the war and taught electronics there for a year before entering into the work on the atomic bomb experiment. He is the father of three children, Edna

Rose, Hazel Carroll and Jasper B. Jr.

Benjamin Scott, 22, 5044 Washington Court Place, was graduated from Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga., where he majored in chemistry. He came to Chicago in 1942 to work on his Master's degree at the University of Chicago. While in this phase of his educational life, he became associated with the bomb project. Mr. Scott is married to Joyce Sampson Scott and is the father of a three-weeks-old son. He was born in South Carolina.

Harold Delaney, 6135 Vernon Avenue, and Edward A. Russell, 2730 Maypole Avenue, also took part in the scientific phase of the work which gave the world the most destructive force it has known.

WORK STILL SECRET

Others mentioned as having lent their support to the scientific phase of the work at some time or other during the development of the bomb are Ralph Gardner, St. Lawrence Avenue; Harold Evans of the South Side of Chicago, and Clyde Dillard, 11 E. Sixty-fifth Street, a former Olympic athlete.

This hand-picked group of specialists were lauded by Robert P. Patterson, Under Secretary of War, in a letter which stressed the importance of the work completed in time to force the Japanese to seek terms of peace.

Most of the scientists were reluctant to discuss the atomic bomb experiment and refused to give out any information concerning it, but all expressed themselves as overwhelmed at its great success.

Colored Scientists Aided Atom Study

CHICAGO (ANP) — America's leading colored scientists, among them a young wizard of mathematics, helped construct the deadly atomic bomb.

That information came last week from officials of the University of Chicago here, where scientific research work on the atomic bomb has been directed by Dr. A. H. Compton, the nation's foremost atom expert, for the past two years.

The result of the findings here is said to have made possible the construction of atomic bomb plants at Oak Ridge, Tenn., and Richland Village, Wash.

Young Ph.D. Helped

Among the local scientists listed on the project were Edward A. Russell, Moddie Taylor, Harold Delaney, Benjamin Scott, J. Ernest Wilkins and Jasper Jeffries.

The youngest of the group probably was Dr. J. Ernest Wilkins, a wizard of mathematics, who as-tounded the world two years ago when he received his Ph.D. degree at 19.

Borrowed From Tuskegee

The government grought the youthful mathematician here from Tuskegee, where he had been

teaching mathematics to air cadets, to devote full time to the atomic bomb project. 8-18-45

Military security will not permit detailing the nature of work colored scientists have done on the atomic bomb here or at the plant in Oak Ridge, Tenn., University of Chicago officials said, but added that many had been recruited throughout the country to work on the secret two-billion-dollar project.

Louisville Engineer Had a Hand In Jet-Propulsion and A-Bomb Work

Graduated From Purdue

The rosy world of jet-propulsion, atomic power and rocket ships is no visionary painting for John W. Blanton, 23, son of Mr. and Mrs. John O. Blanton, 621 S. Eighth.

His business is helping to make these seeming miracles become realities. 8-29-45

This young Negro, who went to Purdue University in 1938 on a scholarship given by the Joseph E. Seagram & Sons Company scholarship program is a research engineer in thermodynamics and power plants in Buffalo, N. Y.

As member of a select staff of engineers for Bell Aircraft he helped design and build the first jet-propelled plane in America—the P-59 Air-Comet fighter.

Has Optimistic Outlook.

A graduate of Central High School, he was graduated from Purdue in 1943 with a bachelor of science degree in mechanical engineering. After two years with Bell Aircraft, he took a position as chief thermodynamics engineer for Fredric Flader, Inc. Both firms are in Buffalo.

Blanton is optimistic about the future for jet-propulsion for aviation purposes, but is even more optimistic about the unlimited possibilities for gas turbines.

"Gas turbines are small, compact engines which can develop enormous amounts of power," he said. "They can be used to drive trains, airplanes and electric power generators."

He predicted that gas turbines will be an intermediary development in the transition from conventional gasoline engines to jet-propulsion. Within five years gas turbines should come into their own, he said.

Gas turbines, like jet-propelled



JOHN W. BLANTON
 Vacationing here.

equipment, are almost prohibitively expensive because they consume large quantities of fuel.

"Whenever you see a jet-propelled plane you are looking at a flying gas tank."

This difficulty is largely a metallurgical problem, he asserted, and "I am confident it can be overcome."

Blanton is interested first and foremost in engines—regardless of the kind of power they use. "I don't worry about any type of engine becoming obsolete because there is a job which every one of them can do best," he said.

Unable to reveal details of the research he has done in the last two years, he indicated that he has worked on helicopters, the atomic bomb, jet-propulsion and gas turbines.

"It's really true that splitting of the atom opens a new field of power development—some of which can be used for practical power purposes," he said.

Is Grateful to Seagrams.

Another field waiting for someone to tackle, he said, is the

use of jet-propulsion in helicopters.

For the immediate future, Blanton sees rapid utilization of wartime research in ultra modern automobiles, trains and airplanes. He revealed that engineers are already planning to incorporate new types of engines in 1947-model automobiles.

Having achieved success in his chosen profession, Blanton says he is grateful to the Seagram scholarship program for the \$1,000 scholarship which possible his advanced education. He urges Negro youths to "get all the education you can before you go knocking on the door of opportunity."

Blanton is vacationing in Louisville with his wife, Mrs. Corinne Blanton, and their 9-month-old son, John, Jr.

179,000

Worked On Project

8-18-45
Young Mathematics Wizard Had Hand In Producing Weapon

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Negroes had an important part in the work of constructing the atomic bomb, newest deadly weapon used to speed up Victory Day in the war in the Pacific. Among the Negro scientists was a young wizard of mathematics, who had a hand in the scientific phase of the work. In addition, the War Manpower Commission recruited 179,000 Negro workers from all parts of the country to help with other phases of the work at the production center, it was revealed this week.

That information came last week from officials of the University of Chicago where scientific research work on the atom bomb has been directed by Dr. A. H. Compton, the nation's foremost atom expert, for the past two years. The result of the findings is said to have made possible the construction of atom bomb plants at Oak Ridge Tenn., and Richland Village Wash.

Among the Chicago scientists listed on the project were Edward A. Russell, Moddie Taylor, Harold Delaney, Benjamin Scott, J. Ernest Wilkins, and Jasper Jefferies.

WIZARD OF MATHEMATICS

The youngest of the group probably was Dr. J. Ernest Wilkins, a wizard of mathematics, who astounded the world two years ago when he received his Ph.D. degree at 19. The government brought the youthful mathematician from Tuskegee where he had been teaching mathematics to air cadets, to devote full time to the atom bomb project.

Military security will not permit detailing the nature of work Negro scientists have done on the atom bomb here or at the

plant in Oak Ridge, Tenn., University of Chicago officials said, but added that many Negroes had been recruited throughout the country to work on the secret two-billion dollar atom bomb projects.

SECRECY INVOLVED

Because of the extreme secrecy, WMC officials said, the recruiting job for workers was one of the most difficult undertaken by WMC and recruiting still is continuing.

Unlike most such programs, which originate on the local level and are routed through state and regional offices to Washington, the request for workers for the super-bomb project were unaware of the nature of the job even after they had been employed some months, and USES officials recruiting workers were told merely to refer them to a "highly secret project."

Of the 179,000 workers recruited, approximately 80,000 were for the Hanford project, approximately 90,000 for the Clinton project and approximately 9,000 for all the other parts of the Manhattan District activity as it was referred to by the Army.

Aid Secret

Experiments

Chicago (See) At Chicago U. Defender

Many Negro Workers Get Jobs At Tenn. Atom Bomb Plant

8-18-45

By RICHARD DURHAM

Crack Negro scientists helped produce the atom bomb that made the Japs ask for peace.

Discovery of the earth-shattering atomic bomb was speeded by Negro scientists work on the development of atomic power at the University of Chicago and Columbia University, it was revealed here this week.

At Chicago, a hand-picked group of Negro physicists, chemists and mathematicians joined with other key workers on the great two-billion dollar project early in 1940.

Some indication of the role they played was given at Chicago where officials estimated that at one stage of the project fifteen per cent of

the key scientific workers were Negroes.

At Columbia, Dr. William J. Knox, veteran research chemist, headed a group of Negro scientists who worked on the revolutionary experiment.

Lists Scientists

While full details of the great war secret are withheld for military security, the Defender learned the names of colored scientists at Chicago who have played important roles in developing the terrifying new weapon.

Checked with University officials, the following have worked on the atom project since its beginning:

Edward A. Russell, chemist; Moddie Taylor, chemist; Harold Delaney, chemist; Benjamin Scott, chemist; J. Ernest Wilkins, mathematician and Jasper Jefferies, physicist.

It was research done in the laboratories of Chicago that made possible the construction of the huge atomic bomb plant at Oak Ridge, Tenn., and Richland Village, Wash., the War Department revealed.

In Washington, the War Manpower Commission and the Office of War Information announced that a large percentage of workers at the Oak Ridge plant were Negroes who had been recruited from many cities throughout the country for secret work on the bomb.

Work at Knoxville

It was learned that a number of Negroes held highly technical positions in the vast plant near Knoxville, Tenn. An exact description of work done by Negro scientists

MATH EXPERT Chicago (See)



J. ERNEST WILKINS

Youthful math wizard who worked at the University of Chicago in developing the first atomic bomb. He won renown several years back when at the age of 19 he became the youngest Ph.D. in the nation.

Large Number Of Workers Employed

CHICAGO — (ANP) — America's leading Negro scientists, among them a young wizard of mathematics, helped construct the deadly atom bomb.

That information came last week from officials of the University of Chicago here where scientific research work on the atom bomb has been directed by Dr. A. H. Compton, the nation's foremost atom expert, for the past two years. The result of the findings here is said to have made possible the construction of atom bomb plants at Oak Ridge Tenn., and Richland Village, Wash.

Among the local scientists listed to refer them to a "highly secret project."

Russell, Moddie Taylor, Harold Delaney, Benjamin Scott, J. Ernest Wilkins and Jasper Jefferies.

The youngest of the group probably was Dr. J. Ernest Wilkins, a wizard of mathematics, who astounded the world two years ago when he received his Ph. D. degree at 19. The government brought the youthful mathematician here from Tuskegee where he had been teaching mathematics to aid cadets, to devote full time to the atom bomb project.

Military security will not permit detailing the nature of work Negro scientists have done on the atom bomb here or at the plant in Oak Ridge, Tenn., University of Chicago officials said.

WORKERS HELPED CREATE BOMBS

WASHINGTON — A large number of Negroes were included among the 179,000 workers recruited by the War Manpower Commission from all over the country for the super-secret atomic bomb project, WMC revealed this week.

Because of the extreme secrecy, WMC officials said, the recruiting job was one of the most difficult undertaken by WMC and recruiting still is continuing.

Unlike most such programs, which originate on the local level and are routed through state and regional offices to Washington, the request for workers for the super-bomb project was placed directly before WMC by the Army in Washington, according to the Recruitment and Transportation Section of the WMC.

UNAWARE OF JOB NATURE

Workers recruited for the project were unaware of the job even after they had been employed some months, and USES officials recruiting workers were told merely

Negro Scientists' Work For the New World Ahead

By PETER STONE

THE 1943 Howard University graduating class gave degrees to the following number of students in the sciences: 2-18-45

Medicine 232
Dentistry 148
Pharmacy 67
Engineering 200
Chemistry 326
Physics 130
Mathematics 95

Compare these figures to the less than 20 Negro freedmen practicing medicine and dentistry in the year preceding the Emancipation Proclamation. Up until the Civil War the same thing was true of the number of Negro scientists.

Their inventions, ideas and attempts to work in the sciences were obscured or stolen. The feudal system of slavery prevented Negroes from learning even the simplest rudiments of mechanics.

But despite these obstacles, the scientific record shows that the first clock made in America in 1770, was the work of Benjamin Banneker, Negro surveyor and astronomer. This scientist also began the collection of data for a series of almanacs about weather and the heavens.

Freedom

Added Impetus

In 1942 the International Harvester Co. celebrated its 100th anniversary and struck off a medal-lion, which shows the figures of Cyrus McCormick, walking side by side with his co-inventor, the Negro, Jo Anderson.

But real impetus for Negro scientists came only when freedom was achieved. Lincoln's Proclamation of 1863 was an emergency measure which helped have the union.

More than 200,000 former slaves flocked to the Union banner and turned the two defeats of Bull Run into the victory of Gettysburg and the unconditional surrender of Appomatox. From such

heroic slaves came the scientist with "the green thumb," George Washington Carver.

The distinguished biography of the Negro chemist by Rackham Holt, shows a quiet, simple man of the people "who wanted to live to be of the greatest good to the greatest number of my people possible."

Carver was the founder of the chemurgy movement in the sciences, which turned the farms and fields into agricultural factories, and chemical plants. From his experimental station at Tuskegee came such papers as "How to Grow a Peanut, and 105 Ways of Preparing It for Human Consumption."

The chemist did more than write recipes on the lowly goober. He took it apart and separated from it the oils, water, fats, resin, gums and starches. He took these constituents and formed more than 300 new products. From peanut shells he created new synthetics. His Jessup Wagon exhibited milks, creams, ice-cream fillers, buttermilk, and Worcestershire sauce from the peanut.

This educational wagon was a new force in the Southland and carried Dr. Carver's ideas to all the farmers. Since then the Department of Agriculture sends similar motor vehicles throughout the country to explain the principles of scientific farming.

The Negro chemist also introduced the crop rotation system. He studied ancient methods of preserving food and brought to the attention of the world the day Pompeian method for the dehydration of fruits and vegetables. This and similar methods have saved the United Nations valuable cargo space for lend-lease materials.

The Negro scientist always worked with materials that were indigenous to a particular area. He created new wealth for America's economic problem number one, the Southland. Carver changed wood shavings into synthetic marble and produced an inexpensive paper from the prolific southern pine.

His beloved college, Tuskegee, has become an important colle-



DR. CARVER

giate and cultural center in America. Today it no longer serves to fit Negroes into the menial trades. Its courses include modern dairy farming, applied electricity, nursing and veterinary science. The Division of Bacteriology has succeeded in producing acetone from sweet potatoes. This chemical is vital in the production of tri-nitro-toluene (TNT).

Recent Work By Negroes

Such colleges and universities have added great riches in the field of medicine and dentistry to America. The small handful of medical men of 1860 have today become more than 10,000.

Many Negro doctors have performed operations and experiments which place them amongst leading physicians in the country. The American Review of Tuberculosis carried a recent article by Howard M. Payne, Associate Professor of Medicine on tuberculosis studies, and the Archives of Pediatrics, a special review of Ritter's disease by Assistant Professor Roland B. Scott.

Negro achievement in the sciences is not relegated to medicine. Outstanding in biological work was the research carried out by the late Professor Edward E. Just. His studies on outer cell surfaces have helped formulate sci-

entific opinion about sex determination between plant and animal life. Dr. Just spent 25 years on the study of egg cells of marine animals, and his book "Biology and Cell Surfaces," written in 1937, remains a classic in the field. He was editor of the Biology Bulletin of Woods Hole famous Marine biological laboratory.

Another Negro scientist, Dr. Charles W. Buggs, formerly head of the bacteriology division at Dillard University continues in the footsteps of Professor Just. In 1934, Dr. Buggs won the Spingarn medal for studies of marine life. Recently he was appointed to teach his science at Wayne University in Detroit, which is predominately a white school.

In chemistry there are many future George Washington Carver's coming to the fore. Howard's Associate Professor Percy Barnes has written articles for the Journal of the American Chemical Society on methoxyl groups, Assistant Professor Robert Simha discussed the kinetics of polymerization in technical journals (a reaction which is important in the formation of plastic materials). From Hampton Institute have come masters theses covering new synthetic sugars, and complex organic chemicals.

Spingarn medals and Rosenwald Fellowships have been awarded to Negro chemists for further research. Robert Lloyd, chemist at the Kingsbury Ordnance Plant, LaPorte, Indiana, obtained the scholarship for studies of chemical and engineering aspects of the manufacture of pharmaceutical and medicinal products at Purdue University. Charles Henry Townes, instructor in physics and chemistry at Virginia State College, won the honor to do research in the age-hardening of certain alloys with the growth of crystals of a new phase, at Penn University.

Negro women scientists have also begun to make their mark in the scientific world. Dr. Margaret Morgan Lawrence, interne at the Harlem Hospital, won a fellowship for studies in public health and pediatrics at Delmar Institute of the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Columbia University. Manet Helen Fowler won a research scholarship at Columbia to continue her investigations in anthropology.

Electricity and its related fields

western University, Evanston, Illinois. He has served as senior sanitation chemist for the Chicago Health Department; Chief Chemist for John Morrell Meat Packing Company of Ottumwa, Iowa; assistant chief inspector of High Explosives, Ordnance Department, and has recently been appointed to the Foods Standard Commission of the Illinois State Department of Agriculture. He is a member of the American Chemical Society. Virginia State College awarded him an honorary degree last year.

A recent article in the American

Review of Soviet Medicine discussed the history and significance of blood banks. Its author, Dr. Charles Drew is head of Howard University's Department of Surgery, and a leading authority on the collection and preservation of blood plasma for emergency transfusions. Recently he was appointed supervisor of the first blood collection center in New York City by the American Red Cross.

At best this article can only touch on the achievements in medicine and the sciences by Negro research workers. Hundreds of such contributions are appearing regularly and the excellent universities such as Le Moyne, Johnson Smith, Willberforce, Lincoln, Talladega, Atlanta, Leland and Winston-Salem are graduating ever greater numbers of Negro scientific workers. There's a new world a comin'—and these Negro scientific workers will have a definite share in shaping it.

Famous Chemist Visits

Tuskegee Institute

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —

Dr. Lloyd A. Hall, chief chemist and research director for Griffith Laboratories in Chicago, spent several days at Tuskegee Institute this week.

Dr. Hall was invited to the Institute as a consultant to the Research Staff of the George Washington Carver Foundation on matters pertaining to the development of cooperative research with industry.

He is a graduate of North-

L.U. Professor Finds New Element Black Dispatch

Dr. R. P. Perry, research chemist and Administrative Dean at Langston University, announces the discovery of a new local anesthetic. The compound, referred to temporarily as EAC2, is a product of Dr. Perry's research in the field of molecular structures. The product is now being tested in the Medical Laboratories at Howard University by Dr. Walter M. Booker of the staff of the Department of Pharmacology. Preliminary experiments indicate that EAC2 is a much more desirable anesthetic than many other substances related to cocaine or procaine.

Tests to determine the effectiveness of the substance in the growth of agricultural products will be conducted by Dr. T. P. Dooley of the Prairie View State College.

Drs. Perry, Booker, and Dooley have been associates in chemical and physiological research for several years, each contributing articles to the leading technical journals of the country.



MISSSES KATHERYN EMANUEL and GLADYS G. WILLIAMS (left to right), 1945 Dillard university science graduates with chemistry majors, have been awarded graduate research assistantships by the George Washington Carver foundation, Tuskegee Institute, and have already begun work on industrial chemistry projects. 18-4-45

"These assistantships," said Dr. Russell W. Brown, director, "are offered in connection with the expanded program of research of the

Carver foundation and include half time devoted to supervised research on industrial problems and half time to graduate study leading to the degree of master of science with a major in chemistry."

Miss Williams, whose home is in Dallas, Texas, has been assigned a research project sponsored by the Parker Pen company. Miss Emanuel, Shreveport, La., who was the top ranking science student in Dillard's class of '45, has accepted as her project, the conversion of farm

wastes into pulp for paper and paper board, with an eastern paper company as sponsor.

These assistantships are available to students, men and women, who have received the bachelor's degree with a major in chemistry, who have high scholastic records and who show promise of research ability. A limited number of applicants will be considered for the beginning of the fall term in September.

—ANP Photo

Chemistry Playing Important Role The Journal Guide Manassas, Va.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Chemistry is playing an increasingly important role in Negro colleges and universities, according to a report to the Division of Chemical Education of the American Chemical Society.

This development is reflected in greater emphasis on the training of teachers and in larger appropriations for equipment, library facilities and research, says the report, prepared by Dr. William J. L. Wallace, of the West Virginia College,

Institute, W. Va.

28 ON SCIENCE LIST

Twenty-eight teachers of chemistry in Negro institutions are now listed in "American Men of Science," and of these 21 have received the doctorate in chemistry and the other seven hold the master's degree.

Most of them completed their graduate studies in recent years, which "indicates an awakening to the necessity for further training and reflects the increasing competition among colleges for well trained teachers," Dr. Wallace points out. They are

on the staffs of 19 different colleges and universities in 14 states and the District of Columbia, receiving the benefit of instruction inspired by achievement and creative effort."

WIDELY DISTRIBUTED

"Thus, their services as teachers are available over a wide geographical range, so that a comparably large number of Negro college students receive instruction from them," Dr. Wallace states.

The Negro institutions' growing interest in research and publication in the chemical field is shown, according to the report, by the fact that the relatively small group of educators concerned contributed at least 40 articles to chemical journals in four years. This means, that "students in the colleges and universities for Negroes are re-

74d-1945

DAYTON, OHIO
JOURNAL-HERALD
Cir. S. 57,765

JUN 3 - 1945

NEGROES IN DAYTON

The 37 recommendations of a survey of the social and economic conditions of Dayton's Negro population, just published, deserve thoughtful consideration by community leaders. At least some of the proposals deserve constructive action to put them into effect as soon as possible.

The proposals merit careful pondering—with inevitable stirrings of the community conscience—because the survey was made under the sponsorship of the Dayton-Montgomery county Council of Social Agencies. The council is the respected planning and coordinating organization for all welfare agencies in the community.

The study of Negro social and economic conditions in Dayton which led to the proposals for improvement was made by an experienced research staff man from the National Urban League, New York City. This organization in the national social work field is as highly trusted for its accomplishments as the Council of Social Agencies is locally.

Moreover, the proposals concern the education, employment, housing, health and civic relationships of a group of citizens who constitute one-tenth of the city's population. No city can afford to ignore unwholesome policies, practices and attitudes circumscribing the citizenship of that large a segment of its people.

The Council of Social Agencies has promised the appointment of a representative committee to follow through on the recommendations of this study. This is a sound policy, since effective action will require the cooperation of local government agencies, Dayton industry and many civic organizations.

The first authoritative analysis of Dayton's Negro life and limitations that has been made under trustworthy auspices for many years is entitled to a better fate than hurried reading and filing for indefinite future reference.

Without undertaking to weigh the arguments for or against any of the specific findings in the study, it is clear that the committee undertaking their application has one of the most important of civic tasks in its keeping.

Every tenth person in Dayton is directly concerned in the committee's efforts. Indirectly, the progress of the entire city is at stake.

Research- Social Surveys

MADISON, WIS.
Wisconsin State Journal
Cir. D. 27,213—S. 26,891

JUN 17 1945

Survey Eyes Lot of Negro Here

A social research survey on the lot of the Negro in Madison, a "typical small northern city," now is being made under the supervision of Prof. Thomas C. McCormick, chairman of the department of sociology at the University of Wisconsin.

Prof. McCormick in discussing the purposes behind the survey now nearing completion declared:

"Our Negro study will tell us how a little group of Negroes, such as there are in Madison, fare in a small northern city. There isn't supposed to be much prejudice here, and there are not many Negroes. This problem, it seems, will become quite important in the post-war world, and our study will throw some light on it."

One of Three Projects

The Madison study is one of three major projects now being done by the university's sociology and anthropology departments. The other two are the value of in-prison education now in operation in state prisons such as Waupun, and the problem of rural over-population.

The Negro survey is part of an extensive sociological study being made of the Madison area. Other phases will include in what parts of the city certain segments of the population live and what the city needs in the way of changes in transportation facilities, fire protection, and other services.

Prof. McCormick stated that the race relationship survey was made with the aid of the Madison chapter of the American Association for Advancement of Colored People. He revealed that selected persons, mostly well-educated Negroes secured by the association, paid visits to the homes and churches of Madison Negroes to gain information. A Negro preacher also aided the university researchers.

May Have National Bearing

Graduate students now are working over the data and findings prior to making final analysis and drawing conclusions. McCormick expects to complete the survey before the end of the year. He predicts that the findings will have a national bearing.

The study of in-prison education indicates that prisoners given as much as nine months schooling have been helped to succeed on parole. "It looks as though you should turn a prisoner loose with the chance of his making a go of it in society," McCormick said in

ever, in employment there are evidences of discrimination among white and colored persons, Lawrence reported.

The Y Men's club speaker also traced the historical development of racial prejudices.

Educator Sees Negroes Absorbed In 300 Years

NEW YORK.—(ANP)—American Negroes will be absorbed into the general population of the United States within 300 years, believes Dr. Ralph S. Linton, professor of anthropology at Columbia university.

He made this prediction during an address before Protestant, Jewish clergymen and religious leaders attending the second weekly lecture series sponsored by the Institute for Religious and Social Studies at the Jewish Theological Seminary.

The absorption of American Negroes has progressed to a greater degree than is generally known, the white educator revealed. 11-10-45

"Not more than 10 per cent of the American Negroes now have unmixed blood," he told the 300 men and women enrolled in the five-month course. "The bulk of the American Negro population is a rather complex mixture."

Teter; Louis Bultena, and Alfred Schnur.

KALAMAZOO, MICH.
GAZETTE

Cir. D. 34,793—S. 35,299

SEP 28 1945

Negro Fares Well In Education Field Here, Survey Shows

The Kalamazoo Y Men's club heard Charles Lawrence, colored, of the sociology department of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., Thursday afternoon at the YMCA. He spoke on the topic "Racialism."

Lawrence is also one of the directors of the general survey now being conducted among the city's colored population and although the survey is not complete, he mentioned an interesting contrast discovered during the checking so far.

In the field of education, Kalamazoo seems far in advance of other cities where colored persons are concerned and there tends to be a dearth of discrimination. How-

SEP 1 1945

MINORITY SURVEY

Factual Analysis of Kalamazoo Negro's Situation Starts Monday

A factual analysis of the situation of the Negro in Kalamazoo, divorced from any policy-making program, will begin Monday, conducted by an interested group of Kalamazoo persons, guided by advice from experts of the department of social sciences of Fiske University.

About 125 sponsors of the project, persons who will make the survey, social agency representatives, and those concerned with learning the facts of the situation heard an explanation of the plan at a dinner in Douglas Community Center Tuesday evening. The speaker was Dr. Charles S. Johnson, sociologist of national renown, who was introduced by Dr. Raymond L. Hightower.

"This is not," said Dr. Johnson, "a study by a group of outsiders from which conclusions are to be drawn that are to be imposed upon your community plan. It is a study by your own people, through which they will get to know each other better. There is no acute problem that has brought a sudden call for some sort of action.

"That is one reason Kalamazoo is looked upon as an excellent laboratory. The request for our help has come from an intelligent desire for self-analysis and a determination to do something definite in the field of community planning."

Dr. Johnson's address was on "Planning for All the People." In its course he gave an analysis of the motives that have been back of similar surveys in San Francisco, Pittsburgh, and several cities in the Central Northwest.

An Issue of Democracy

"At one time," he said, "racial minorities were considered something rather separate from the community, something set apart. Now we know that minorities are an issue of democracy, that our majorities are made up of minority groups and that intelligent planning cannot be had if it is not done for all the people.

"In the past," he continued, "city planning has been on a physical basis, sewers, streets, lighting, and so on, but in all my studies I have yet to find a 'city plan' that was built on the social, spiritual needs of the people. We have as a people

been opposed to the idea of social planning because of a fear that it would mean regimentation. Now we are coming to see that intelligent planning for all the people can be immensely valuable to the individual and to the community."

That was the spirit, he said, in which the plan to be used in Kalamazoo was brought to the city. It started, as Dr. Hightower explained, in discussions in the social action committee of the Kalamazoo County Council of Churches, with Atty. Eric V. Brown as chairman.

Team of 30 Organized

The group learned that Fiske University through its department of social science abetted by the American Missionary association and the Rosenwald Fund, offers guidance in minority group surveys. Aid of the Council of Social Agencies was obtained by the church council and a steering committee set up under Dr. Hightower.

A request for advice went to Fiske University and Herman F. Long, field supervisor in these surveys, came to Kalamazoo to study the peculiar needs of the city in such a survey. A series of questionnaires has been drawn up based on those needs that cover all phases of an individual's and a family's participation in community life.

Through the Council of Social Agencies a team of about 30 persons has been organized who will do the actual home visiting, a list of sponsors of the project has been built up and the project set in motion. When all the questionnaires are in, a work that it is believed will take about two weeks, they will be sent to Fiske University. Directing the work here will be Long, Charles Lawdence and Mrs. Grace C. Jones, from Fiske University staff.

Effort to Get Facts

There with facilities developed through long experience in handling and breaking down such detailed information the facts obtained will be tabulated and segregated. The analysis will then be returned to the local group for presentation in part or in whole as the material suggests, to subcommittees here for study. It was emphasized time and again that the whole project is an effort to get the facts for integration into the city's thinking for the future, not an effort to impose a program or to form any policies from with-

out.

The work at Fiske will be done under the general direction of Dr. Johnson.

Members of the executive committee headed by Dr. Hightower are Mrs. Pauline Taylor, secretary; Atty. Eric V. Brown, treasurer; A. B. Connable, Jr., Dr. Paul S. Heath, John R. Jenkins, Edward R. Lewis, Mrs. Dorothy Palmer, R. A. Patton, Dr. Harold Taylor, the Rev. Bernis Warfield, and Otis Yntema.

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(New York City)

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Negro Market Survey

A comprehensive survey of a segment of the Negro market is being instituted by the Afro American Newspaper Group. The research, now in progress by the Research Co. of America, is being made in Washington, Philadelphia and Baltimore and is expected to produce a detailed picture based on definite data concerning the work, social life, education, reading habits, recreation and buying habits of the Negro population in those cities.

74d-1945

Jamaica

Atty. Cyrus In Jamaica

Defender Chicago, Ill.

On West Indian Survey

5-5-45

KINGSTON, Jamaica.—Atty. Bindley K. Cyrus of Chicago arrived here this week as the survey of the political, social and economic conditions of the West Indies, conducted by the Chicago Defender neared its completion.

The purpose of the survey," announced Atty. Cyrus, "is two-fold: 1) to bring West Indians and Americans closer together, and 2) to aid West Indians in such political, economic and educational plans as the West Indians themselves deem necessary and expedient to bring them to that stage of self-government and economic security toward which all nations and all peoples under the impetus of the Atlantic Charter and the philosophy of the Four Freedoms, naturally strive."

During his tour of the islands, Atty. Cyrus observed gains made by the West Indian people. "In Barbados," he said, "the extension of the franchise to include every adult earning 20 pounds (\$100) per year has resulted in 18 colored men out of 24 in the Legislature."

He stated further: 5-5-45

"Even as the people of Britain and America are gradually learning to work comprehensively together in a general sense, so the colored peoples of these two nations should strive to correlate their activities in those matters which affect them as a race, subject, however, to the exigencies of national and local conditions."

"The Negroes in the United States are, unfortunately, geared to a bi-racial pattern of thought and, therefore, tend to resolve most matters in terms of race," Cyrus continued. "On the other hand, West Indians think primarily in terms of nationalism and only incidentally, in terms of race."

"Despite this difference in patterns of thought and action there are manifold matters of importance which transcend race and in which the two people may work together to their mutual benefit."

"Among these are education of the masses, questions of labor and wages, matters of trade and of general economic, social and political progress."

"In conducting this survey, the Chicago Defender disclaims any intention or desire to promote the transfer of sovereignty over the West Indies from Great Britain to the United States," he added.

5-5-45
"On the contrary, the Defender looks forward to the day when the West Indian islands can fully govern themselves under whatever form of government they may choose."

Peace Postulates

Psychologists Frame Ten Points as Basis for Planning

An informal committee of thirteen psychologists headed by Dr. Gordon W. Allport (Harvard) and Dr. Gardner Murphy (College of the City of New York) has framed ten peace points which are approved by more than 2,000 psychologists who attended the recent meeting of the American Psychological Association. Here are the ten points:

- (1.) War can be avoided. War is not born in men; it is built in men.
- (2.) In planning for permanent peace, the coming generation should be the primary focus of attention.
- (3.) Racial, national and group hatreds can, to a considerable degree, be controlled. 4-13-45
- (4.) Contension toward "inferior" groups destroys our chances for a lasting peace.
- (5.) Liberated and enemy peoples must participate in planning their own destiny.
- (6.) The confusion of defeated peoples will call for clarity and consistency in the application of rewards and punishments.
- (7.) If properly administered, relief and rehabilitation can lead to self-reliance and cooperation; if improperly, to resentment and hatred.
- (8.) The best desires of the common people of all lands are the safest guide to framing a peace.
- (9.) The trend of human relationships is toward ever wider units of collective security. 4-15-45
- (10.) Commitments now may prevent post-war apathy and reaction.

74d-1945

Research- South

Research In The South

Chattanooga had a memorable meeting yesterday. Sponsored by a group of our financial and industrial leaders, the occasion was to permit the top man in the Southern Research Institute in Birmingham to explain the purpose and the workings of the Institute.

Thomas W. Martin, president of the Alabama Power Company, and chairman of the board of the institute, was the first speaker. It was obvious from the start that this utility executive was a quiet but highly potential power company himself. He made the point, and proved it, that the industrial future of the South was inextricably tied up with the application of research to industry. He spoke well, convincingly, and reasonably.

Mr. Martin knew his facts. He remarked that the southeast had a little better than two per cent of the research scientists of the United States, as against 80 per cent credited to the territory north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi. The geographical distribution of patents granted was in the same ratio.

Some questions could be asked in looking at the figures. We have many branch plants of great national companies in Chattanooga. Research laboratories of these companies would be centralized near the home factory, probably in the northeast, and experimentation on problems of manufacture here would be credited to other areas. But the essential point remained unassailable. That was the South's need of research to make full use of our potential resources. We shall be on safer ground in the competition of the future if the initiative in research into those problems of especial regional interest come from us here in the South.

Dr. Lazier, head of the research institute, described its workings. At the start he caught the lively interest of his Chattanooga audience (after having been introduced gingerly by Cecil Woods as an expert on catalysts) by pointing out Murray Raney, of the Gilman Paint Company and saying that Mr. Raney had done some important work in the field of catalysts.

This scientist, formerly with the du Pont Company, remarked that proof of the usefulness of research lay in the fact that 40 per cent of the output of that great industrial organization were products developed since World War I. That gives an idea of the speed of our chemical industrial revolution.

We here in Chattanooga have some plans for research in the laboratory planned for our fine University. Some persons may have wondered just what the relationship between the colleges and the Institute in Birmingham might be. The answer is that there is no selfish monopoly in scientific research. The Mellon and other institutes exist in the North along with the great technical educational institutions. Research is cooperative, and encourages and stimulates other research. We would make a great mistake if we put all of our eggs in the one basket in Birmingham. Chattanooga certainly does not plan to do that because we believe rightly that our first investment in laboratories ought to be in our University. We have capable leadership there and sound and sensible plans for serving our local manufacturers and businesses through applied science. But the South and every educational institution interested in scientific research alike will benefit if the Birmingham institute takes rank with the highest in the nation.

We can and should be grateful to Mr. Martin, Dr. Lazier and the Chattanooga leaders who brought this message to us. — Chattanooga Times.

South Needs More Research, Says Lazier

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn. — (P) — The South must have "further research facilities in order to support continued industrial growth and to provide jobs for returning soldiers," Dr. Wilbur A. Lazier, director, Southern Research Institute at Birmingham, told a group of Chattanooga business and industrial leaders here Tuesday.

"It is apparent development of manufacturing enterprise has outrun research development in the Southeastern states to a greater extent than elsewhere in the country," he said.

"Privately sponsored research is most needed by the individual enterpriser if he is to maintain his competitive position and make the readjustments necessary to preserve his business in the highly competitive period expected to follow cessation of hostilities," he declared.

The Southern Research Institute has made a "promising start" toward providing an answer to this need, he added.

T. W. Martin, president, Alabama Power Company and chairman of the institute, explained the purpose of the institute.

Also attending the meeting were the following trustees of the institute: Brownlee O. Curry, of Nashville; Basil Horsfield, of Sheffield, Ala.; George S. Elliott, of Huntsville, Ala.; Cecil Woods, of Chattanooga, and Oscar Wells, Allen Johnson and William J. Rushton, all of Birmingham.

Conference Studies Best Ways To Develop South's Resources

CHAPEL HILL, N. C. — Men prominent in the industrial, educational and development program of the South are here this week for the sesqui-centennial of the founding of the University of North Carolina and to participate in a conference on research and regional welfare with emphasis on the fabulous resources of the South and the challenge they offer in the field of exploration.

From Birmingham came two of the conference's outstanding speakers—Dr. W. A. Lazier, director, Southern Research Institute, and Dr. Milton H. Fies, consulting engineer, and a trustee and treasurer of the institute.

On Thursday's program, along with Dr. Lazier, is Dr. Raymond R. Paty, president, University of Alabama. Dr. Fies is to speak Friday on "Research and Industry as a Factor in Southern Development."

Dr. Lazier, speaking on "Research for Prosperity in the Industrial South," declared in part:

"THERE CAN BE NO VICTORY in this war if its end brings widespread unemployment and want in our land. Many jobs must be created by industry after the war in order to employ our returning soldiers and provide new jobs for those of our war workers who wish to remain in industry.

"The South can no longer permit its vast resources of raw materials to remain unused, but must do what is necessary to bring these materials into profitable use for the comfort and enrichment of the region."

In 1938, he said, the industrial research personnel claimed by the nine Southern states totalled only 983, or 2.2 per cent of all such research personnel in the country. But the trend, he added, is now entirely in the South's favor, and "it is our duty as citizens interested in the well-being of our Southland to aid and encourage it and provide whatever is necessary to maintain and accelerate it."

And the South, Dr. Lazier declared, need not look far afield for outlets for its products; it needs only to provide more adequately for its own people through agricultural diversification and industrial balance.

TRACING THE HISTORY OF RESEARCH in the South, Dr. Paty declared that while the section today is more research-minded than at any time in its history, most of the research came from the almost isolated laboratories of the universities. More recently, he said, it has been encouraged by govern-

ment-supported bureaus, and still more recently through establishment of research foundations predominant but not exclusive in the field of industrial research.

"At a time when the federal government is planning to finance battalions and regiments of returned veterans in small businesses, our knowledge of the local factors of success and the business needs of the South is woefully, even cruelly, meager," he said. "Business research bureaus and business research direction we have in plenty, but the bureaus are small, uncoordinated, starved for funds, and starved for personnel."

"IN PROMOTING RESEARCH, the need for trained personnel, adequate financial support and facilities must be stressed over and over again. Of these, perhaps, the most important is trained personnel and here we in America have been most negligent. Many outstanding scientists have warned us of our reckless expenditure of young scientists."

"With few exceptions, our young teachers and research workers have largely left the universities as have our science and engineering students. This sobering thought of the lack of young men to carry on research is even more pregnant here in the South where we have had difficulty in normal times in holding our most promising young graduates in competition with other sections of the country where greater recognition of the value of their services exists. Must we not bend every effort to halt this flow of research talent away from our shores?"

"Should not we at the universities in the South in order to meet the postwar needs for regional adjustment encourage the promotion of research through every possible avenue, through stimulating individual research, through establishing organized bureau research through research foundations, through regional studies by groups of educational institutions working cooperatively with government agencies and national foundations?"